

1,431,495.

Patented Oct. 10, 1922.

Fig.1.

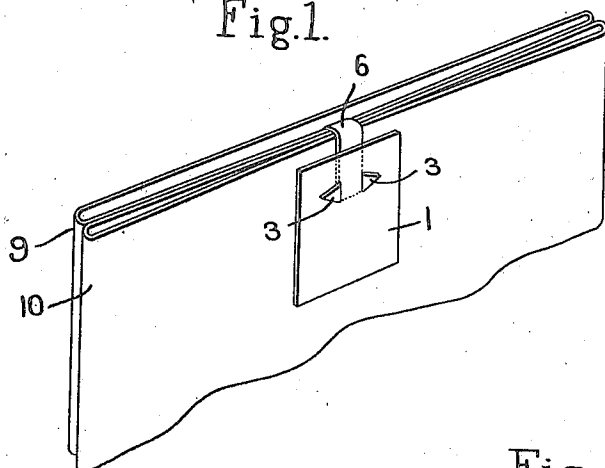


Fig.2.

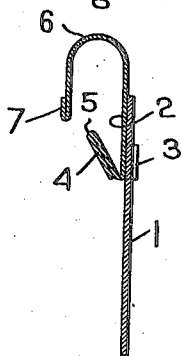


Fig.3.

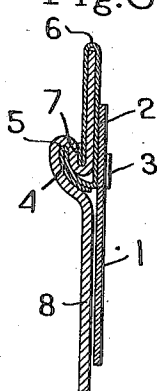


Fig.4.

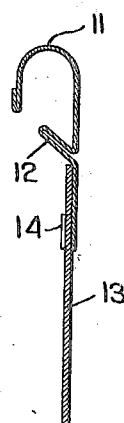


Fig.6.

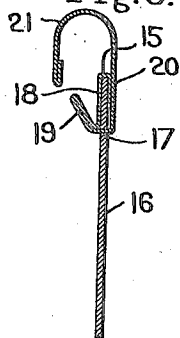


Fig.7.

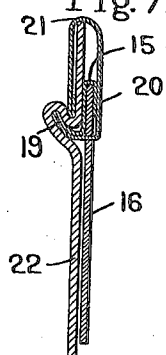
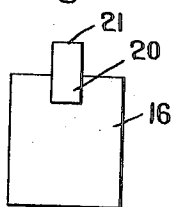


Fig.8.



Fig.5.



Inventor.
Gustaf A. Wallin
by Heard Smith & Tennant
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAF A. WALLIN, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO A. KIMBALL COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

MARKING TICKET.

Application filed July 7, 1922. Serial No. 573,405.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAF A. WALLIN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Flushing, county of Queens, State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Marking Tickets, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to a marking ticket adapted to be provided with suitable indicia such as price, size and quality marks and to be secured to the goods or material to be marked without penetration of the material and without injury to the material even when of a fine and delicate nature.

The object of the invention is further to provide a simple and efficient form of ticket readily manufactured, readily attachable to and removable from the material by simple manual operations and which will remain firmly in place on the material without danger of accidental removal therefrom.

The object of the invention is further to provide a marking ticket particularly for use in the marking of fine and delicate fabrics such for example as silk hosiery where the ordinary type of pin ticket provided with penetrating pins might cause damage or injury to the material.

The nature and object of the invention will appear more fully from the accompanying description and drawings and will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings;

Fig. 1 is a view perspective of the upper portion of a pair of stockings with a preferred form of marking ticket embodying the invention secured in place thereto;

Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal cross section of a marking ticket such as shown in Fig. 1 in the form in which it is furnished to the trade ready for application to the material to be marked;

Fig. 3 is a view in longitudinal cross section of a ticket, such as shown in Fig. 2, and a piece of material with the ticket shown in gripping engagement with the material;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of a marking ticket of a slightly different form;

Fig. 5 is a plan or face view of a third form of ticket embodying the invention;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2 and

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 3 of the third form of ticket shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6 showing a slight variation in the construction.

The marking ticket comprises two members. The first member is a card 1 which may be made of any suitable material such as pasteboard and of any desired size and shape. It is adapted to bear upon one or both of its faces such indicia as may be found desirable and in particular the usual price, size, grade or quality marks.

The second member of the marking ticket is a strip of soft ductile material such for example as aluminum and of such a character that it may be readily bent into gripping engagement with the material to be marked and when so bent will retain its shape and thus remain firmly attached to the material. This member of the ticket may be made of a size and shape dependent somewhat upon the size of the card and the weight and thickness of the material to which the ticket is to be attached. In any event it is a relatively wide strip so that when bent into gripping engagement it clasps the material without any danger of injury or damage thereto.

This strip of metal is so formed as to retain the card in position on the material to be marked and for that purpose the strip is secured in a suitable manner to the card and is preferably bent into gripping engagement with the card. One feature of the invention resides in the construction of the metal strip whereby it presents a flat loop projecting at an acute angle to the plane or surface of the card. Thus the free end of the flat loop presents a smooth finished edge which will not injure or damage the material. Another feature of the invention resides in the construction of the metal strip whereby it presents a portion in the form of a hook preferably also having a folded free end to insure against damage or injury to the material and in which the end of the hook is located beyond the end of the loop. With these two features embodied in the construction it is only necessary to insert the material to be marked between the end of the hook and the end of the loop and then by a simple manual operation to press the end of the hook into the acute angle formed between the flat loop and the plane of the card and pinch the parts together thus firmly gripping the material and securing the card to the material. The removal of the ticket

from the material may then readily be effected by bending the card with respect to the material thus bending the hook portion of the metal strip so as to free it from locking engagement.

A simple and preferred form of construction is shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings. In this form the card 1 is shown as of the usual rectangular shape. The strip of metal 2 is, as already pointed out, made of some suitable soft ductile material such for example as aluminum adapted to retain with substantial firmness any shape into which it may be bent.

In the form illustrated the strip of metal is permanently secured in gripping engagement with the card and this is accomplished by forming a pair of triangular tabs 3 projecting from the opposite edges of the metal strip 2 which are passed through the card and bent back against the face thereof. The body of the metal strip is thus held against the face opposite to that upon which the tabs 3 lie. At the lower end the metal strip is bent into a flat loop 4 having the finished end 5 and this flat loop projects from the plane of the card so as to form an acute angle with that portion of the card above the loop and with the body of the metal strip. The upper portion of the metal strip is bent into the form of a hook 6 terminating at 7 preferably in a hemmed or folded end thus presenting at the free end a surface which cannot injure or damage the material. This free end 7 of the hook is located above and slightly separated from the free end 5 of the flat loop.

The marking ticket thus described is in the form in which it may desirably be furnished to the trade.

To apply the ticket to the material to be marked the material is inserted in the space between the free end 7 of the hook and the free end 5 of the flat loop so that the edge of the material extends up well into the bight of the hood. The operator then by a simple manual operation forces the free end of the hook with the material down into the acute angle formed between the flat loop 4 and the body of the metal strip on the card and presses the parts into the form substantially as shown in Fig. 3 wherein 8 represents a piece of material. The flat loop 4 may be left projecting as in Fig. 2, or it may be given a slightly curved form in the clasp- ing operation as shown in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 1 the marking ticket is shown applied to a pair of stockings 9 and 10 with one edge of the stocking 9 and both edges of the stocking 10 clamped by the metal strip of the ticket.

The form of ticket shown in Fig. 4 embodies the same principles of construction and operation as that just described. The only difference is that the hook portion 11

and flat loop portion 12 both stand beyond the edge of the card 13 but occupy the same relation to the plane of the card. In this form also the body of the metal strip extends down below the flat loop and is secured to the card by tabs 14.

In the form of ticket shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 the same principles of construction and operation are also embodied. In this case the metal strip is secured to the card in a slightly different manner. One end 15 of the metal strip is clasped about the edge of the card 16 nearer a slot 17 formed in the card parallel to the edge. From the clasped edge the strip of metal extends at 18 along the face of the card to the slot 17. It is then bent into the flat loop 19, and then passed through the slot 17 and along the opposite face of the card at 20 and then extended beyond the edge of the card to form the hook 21. Fig. 6 shows this form of the ticket ready to apply to the material while Fig. 7 shows it clasped to the piece of material 22.

The ticket shown in Fig. 8 is the same as that shown in Fig. 6 excepting that the free end 23 of the hook portion 21 of the metal strip is shown without being hemmed or folded back, but in this case this free end must be finished off smooth so as not to injure or damage the material.

In order to remove the ticket, in any of the forms illustrated, from the material the card is seized near the flat loop and bent away from the material whereupon the entire ticket is readily freed and removed.

It will thus be seen that a simple and efficient form of marking ticket is provided which can be readily attached to the most delicate and fine materials without danger of damage or injury thereto.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A marking ticket comprising a card, and a strip of soft ductile metal secured to the card, projecting in a flat loop forming an acute angle with the plane of the card and extending beyond the flat loop in the form of a hook terminating adjacent the end of the loop whereby, when the material to be marked is inserted between the end of the hook and the end of the loop and the end of the hook is forced with the material into the acute angle, the ticket is securely fastened to the material without injury thereto.

2. A marking ticket comprising a card and a strip of soft ductile metal secured to the card, formed into a flat loop projecting at an acute angle to the plane of the card and extending beyond the edge of the card in the form of a hook terminating adjacent the end of the loop whereby, when the material to be marked is inserted between the end of the hook and the end of the loop and

the end of the hook is forced with the material into the acute angle, the ticket is securely fastened to the material without injury thereto.

5 3. A marking ticket comprising a card and a strip of soft ductile metal secured to the card, the said strip presenting a flat loop projecting at an acute angle to its body portion and the body portion beyond the flat
10 loop bent to form a hook terminating adjacent the end of the loop whereby, when the material to be marked is inserted between the end of the hook and the end of the loop and the end of the hook is forced
15 with the material into the acute angle, the ticket is securely fastened to the material without injury thereto.

4. A marking ticket comprising a card having a slot near and parallel to one edge,
20 and a strip of soft ductile metal extending through the slot and bent into gripping engagement with the card, the said strip at one face of the card projecting therefrom in a flat loop forming an acute angle with
25 the portion of the card between the said slot and edge and at the opposite face extending beyond the said edge in the form of a hook

terminating adjacent the end of the loop whereby, when the material to be marked is inserted between the end of the hook and the
30 end of the loop and the end of the hook is forced with the material into the acute angle, the ticket is securely fastened to the material without injury thereto.

5. A marking ticket comprising a card 35 having a slot near and parallel to one edge, and a strip of soft ductile metal clasped at one end over the said edge, extending along one face of the card from the said edge to the slot, then projecting from the said face
40 in a flat loop forming an acute angle with said face, then passing through the slot and extending along the opposite face and beyond the edge in the form of a hook terminating adjacent the end of the loop whereby, 45
when the material to be marked is inserted between the end of the hook and the end of the loop and the end of the hook is forced with the material into the acute angle, the ticket is securely fastened to the material 50
without injury thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

GUSTAF A. WALLIN.